INFLUENCE OF BLOOD.

Poor Qualities in Cattle, as Well as Good Ones, May Be Inherited and Perpetuated.

Heredity is the transmission of character from parent to offspring. This transmission may be either beneficial or detrimental to the breeder. A poor quality, as well as a good one, may be inherited. It is by being able to control this law of heredity so that only the good qualities are transmitted that success is attained, says H. C. Price, in National Stockman. Heredity is the corner stone of stock breeding. Experience teaches every breeder to

SHORTHORN BULL ST. VALENTINE.

judge the future by the past, or the coming offspring by its progenitors. The breeder knows what to expect and feels sure that the young will possess some of the characteristics of their parents.

A very good example of this establishment of a type in recent years is to be found in the pure-bred strain of Polled Durham cattle. The subject of originating a breed of polled shorthorns was agitated 15 or 20 years ago and culminated in the Polled Durham breed, which we have to-day. The process followed was to take the best mulley cows to be found among the common stock and breed to pure-bred shorthorn bulls, saving the polled heifers produced from this union and breeding back to pure-bred shorthorn bulls. This process was followed constantly, eliminating the common stock blood and preserving the polled characteristic until for all practical purposes they were pure-bred shorthorns.

While this process was going on a pure-bred shorthorn cow in Lorain county, O., gave birth to twin heifer calves from a shorthorn bull that were hornless. About the same time a pure-bred shorthorn bull calf was dropped without horns. These polled pure breds, which were in reality "sports," were mated, the offspring from them that were polled were saved, and from those three calves there are to-day several hundred polled cattle.

MOLASSES AS FEED.

Experiments Conducted by French Government Experts Have Proved Quite Satisfactory.

Many agriculturists in Europe have long been convinced that molasses is an admirable food for horses and cattle, and their conviction is now stronger than ever, owing to certain experiments which have been recently tried and which proved eminently successful.

The French government has publicly notified agriculturists that it will do all in its power to aid them in popularizing the new food.

The most notable experiments with molasses have been made by M. Decrombecque, a chemist, and M. Mannechez, a veterinary surgeon at Arras. They assert that chopped hay or grass mixed with molasses is an excellent cure for asthma, and, furthermore, that food of this kind neither loads the stomach nor impedes respiration. They also think it likely that during digestion the sugar in the food produces alcohol, and they say that, if so, the animal's health is bound to be benefited thereby.

Two other experts, MM. Dickson and Malpeaux, have also made experiments in regard to the effect of molasses on the general health, weight and milk of animals, and they have arrived at the following conclusions:

First, that ordinary food mixed with molasses quickly increases the weight of sheep, pigs and cows; second, that animals which are fed in this way give more and richer milk than they did before; third, that molasses is an excellent food for horses, since they quickly acquire a liking for it and apparently do not lose any of their strength, the only noticeable change being a slight tendency to stoutness, and, fourth, that molasses can effectively be used with food of an inferior quality, since the animals will readily eat it, whereas they would not care for it in its natural condition.

M. Albert Vilcoq, a French professor of agriculture, says that the French government is acting very wisely in encouraging farmers to use molasses, but he points out that care should be taken not to give the animals too much of it, as, owing to its heating qualities, it may produce a deleterious effect if given too often or too abundantly.—N. Y. Herald.

Elm Leaves for Cattle.

Robert M. Graves, an extensive farmer of southern Macon county, Mo., tells of an unusual method he employed to bring his cattle through the drought period. After the cattle had devoured all the grass in the pastures and began to paw into the earth for something to eat, he tried the experiment of chopping down elm trees for food. The cattle took to it readily and seemed to thrive on the leaves and tender branches. For over a month he supported 80 head of stock in this way, and when the rains came at last and the grass began to grow again they were in better condition than in the early part of the season.—Rural World.

A WORD ABOUT WORK.

If Some Farmers Would Labor Less and Attend to Business More They Would Prosper.

The farmer is a busy man if he is worthy of his occupation. So is every other man, no matter what his business in the world may be. The idler and the trifler are like the sinner who "cannot stand in the judgment," they cannot stand long in the stern trial which the world has for every business man. But too many men misunderstand the meaning of the word work. To many it means only manual labor; to many farmers it looms up as necessary and important above all other things. For the sake of their work they will neglect their business. For the sake of their work they will pass by opportunities of great value if they were improved. The wise man spoke of him who is "diligent in business" as worthy of the highest honor; not of the man who is a slave to his everyday work.

There is a nice problem confronting every business man. It is what and how much of the drudgery or detail of his business he shall attend to personally. We have known a man whose time was worth several thousand dollars a year to spend it on work that a cheap clerk could do as well. He was losing something. We know farmers and stockmen who are sticking at home and at labor all the time who ought to be attending to their business affairs instead of taking the place of a hired hand. They are putting their ability in at too low a price, they are underrating themselves. Consider what work can be done most effectively and do it. It may be that writing a letter will bring returns enough to pay for a laborer for several days. It may be that reading an article or an advertisement will be worth more money than a month's labor. No man can lay down a rule for another in such matters, but if some people would labor less and attend to business more they would be better off. Work is not all manual labor, it is the intelligent direction of energy to the furtherance of business.—National Stockman.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING.

How to Build a Low Platform That Will Check Loss of Corn Fed to the Hogs.

Large quantities of corn annually are wasted on many farms in the corn belt where hogs are fed, because they are fed on the ground instead of on a low platform.

Economy in the matter of feed is of great importance in any kind of feeding, and it will be particularly advisable this year in feeding corn to hogs to so dispense it as to prevent unnecessary loss.

Much of the corn given hogs is trampled into the ground, and thus escapes. Wherever they are fed considerable rooting will be done, and when rains come places are formed into which hundreds of kernels find their way. Every farmer knows this well enough.

We have suggested a low platform as a means of checking the loss indicated. It should be made of coarse oak lumber and be large enough to accommodate the number of hogs fed up to a large herd. It would not, of course, be practicable to construct a platform large enough for very large numbers of swine.

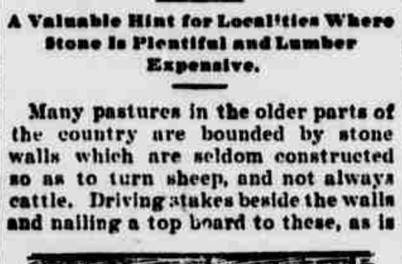
The platform should have a sort of rim on two or three sides to prevent the hogs from rolling or rooting the corn off, and the floor should be about three or four inches from the ground.

Hogs fed on this platform will get every grain of corn given them, and it will more than pay for itself in a short time.—Farmers' Voice.

BOARD ON STONE WALL.

A Valuable Hint for Localities Where Stone Is Plentiful and Lumber Expensive.

Many pastures in the older parts of the country are bounded by stone walls which are seldom constructed so as to turn sheep, and not always cattle. Driving stakes beside the walls and nailing a top board to these, as is



TOP BOARD ON STONE WALL.

often done, does not bring the board permanently in the right position over the wall. The illustration shows how this object may be attained by using strips of board for stakes. The strips are fitted at the top after being driven into the ground, and an auger hole is then bored close to the surface of the soil, in each strip on both sides, and a round pin is driven through. The board canont be pressed either way, even in soft ground; in a firm soil such a pin is not needed.—Fred O. Sibley, in Ohio Farmer.

Wintering Bees in Cellars.

Bees must be kept where the interior of the hive will not become too warm or cold, hence the advantage of wintering bees in the cellar, as the temperature can be kept uniform. There are some disadvantages in the cellar, however, such as mice and moisture. If kept too warm the bees will consume more than the usual amount of honey. Some beekeepers put the hives under a shed, so as to protect them from the rays of the sun as well as from cold winds. If the hives are made warm by the heat of the sun the bees will sometimes be induced to fly out, when many will perish from cold.

Effect of Fermented Manure.

Fermented manure gives good results, as it contains more soluble matter than that which is not decomposed. Corn sometimes fails because the manure does not have time to decompose in the soil before the plants mature, and the corn looks yellow because there is an insufficient amount of available nitrogen in the soil. Later in the season the crop may show a green tinge, but it is then too late. With the manure in proper condition when the seed is put in the crop secures a good start.

TURKEYS FOR MARKET.

Appearance Is Not Everything, of Course, Still a Great Deal Depends on Looks.

Too much can hardly be said in favor of appearance of turkeys when shipped to market. We shall not go so far as to say that everything, but we will say a great deal is in the looks, especially with turkeys, when sent to market. Great care should be exercised in having them in good, light, new, roomy coops that will permit them to stand erect, that will show all the birds separately as nearly as possible, so that the buyer can inspect them with but very little trouble. They should be in condition to attract the eye of any passer-by. If the turkeys are well fattened and in fine shape and appearance, then the commission man can almost name the price.

If turkeys are well fattened and are sent to market in a dirty, shabby, cramped-up coop they are apt to be left until late in the day, and nine times out of ten if the market is well supplied they will not sell at all, just because their appearance knocked them out. Again, if turkeys are placed in a close coop, so that they are compelled to sit or stand in a cramped condition, when dressed the breast and thighs will be very black and not fit for sale at any price. The people who buy turkeys for holidays are people who understand all these things and will not buy them at any price even if they are well fattened. Turkeys should not be fed for 24 hours or at least 12 hours before shipping, as when not fed they will not drift nearly as much and will be in better condition for dressing.

Another point should not be lost sight of, and that is to always try to put your turkeys on the market when the demand is likely to be good. A few days before Thanksgiving is usually a first-class market for turkeys. After that date the consumer is supplied and the market is dull. A few years ago we knew a breeder to market his turkeys just after Thanksgiving. He struck a bad market and he had a black eye for turkey breeding ever after that, while if he had known his business and marketed them at a proper time they would have been remunerative instead of a loss to him. There is as much in selling as there is in buying.—J. C. Clipp, in National Stockman.

GUARDING THE CHICKS.

Run and Coop Covered with Wire Netting to Protect Helpless Birds from Hawks.

Where hawks abound young chicks must be closely guarded. If shut up closely in pens, growth will be greatly retarded. A good plan under such circumstances is shown in the accompanying cut. Plow two furrows parallel to each other and just far enough

Fig. 1

TO PROTECT YOUNG CHICKENS.

apart so that the distance from the outside of each shall be just six feet. Make the furrows 150 feet long. Stretch a roll of six-feet wire netting along the furrows, fastening the edges down with loose stones. This gives a long run on both grass ground and plowed land for the chicks, and hawks cannot molest them. The coop can be set at one end, the other end being stopped with sod. The plan is shown in the cut.—Orange Judd Farmer.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

Windbreaks in winter are beneficial

Arrange so that no stock shall run in the apiary.

It will not do to confine bees on combs of pollen.

Bees must be kept very quiet if they are to winter well.

Do not leave on the hive any upper stories or boxes of any kind.

You can feed sirup only on warm days before cold weather sets in.

Division boards should be used in all weak colonies, thus contracting the space.

Chaff cushion divisions are preferable to boards alone, as they are warmer.

Bees may readily be wintered in a cellar if an even temperature can be kept up.

The cheapest and best way to protect the bees in winter is by using good chaff hives.

A good way to keep the extra combs is to hang them in a rack in a dry room.—Toronto (Ont.) Mail.

Constant Cultivation Pays.

Constant and clean cultivation is the best guarantee against the disastrous effects of drought. The dryer it becomes the more rapidly should the work be done. The dust blanket is a modern invention, and a good one. With the improved implements now available, this work can be done rapidly, and as the work should be very shallow, only a light team is required. When a shower falls, the implement should be started as soon as the soil will pulverize, and the dust blanket reestablished. This will hold the water in the soil for the use of the plants. —Farm and Ranch.

How to Stamp Out Roup.

If one of your birds shows signs of roup take it away from the flock at once and place it in warm, dry quarters. Rub the head with coal oil and squirt some up in the roof of the mouth, allowing the bird to swallow a small amount. Should the bird not be a valuable one it would be better to kill it at once and avoid spending more time with it than the bird is worth, and also keep the disease from spreading farther. Give the rest of the flock a good stimulant like capsicum or ginger and it may prevent them from getting it.—Inland Poultry Journal.

Johnny Obeyed.

"Children," said the teacher, while instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy, but simply be yourselves and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writings or draw inspiration from outside sources."

As a result of this advice Johnny Wise turned in the following composition: "We should not attempt any flites of fancy, but rite what is in us. In me thare is my stummick, lungs, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick lemon candy and my dinner.—Baltimore American.

A Good Spender.

Gizzam—Who is that young millionaire stopping at the Seaside hotel?

Gazzam—He's no millionaire; he's only a dry goods clerk on a ten days' vacation.—Ohio State Journal.

The Count Came First.

"Miss Bondy has married some blooming titled foreigner."

"Count?"

"I think he did."—Smart Set.

When a fool hen takes a notion to sit she doesn't care whether there are any eggs in the nest or not, and some men are built on the same plan.—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 25.

CATTLE—Native Steers...	$4 50	@	6 00
COTTON—Middling	....	@	8
FLOUR—Winter Wheat....	2 60	@	3 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77½	@	80¼
CORN—No. 2	67½	@	69½
OATS—No. 2	....	@	17
PORK—Mess New	15 50	@	16 50
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7⅝
BEEVES—Steers	4 75	@	7 00
Cows and Heifers.	2 50	@	4 00
CALVES—(per 100 lbs)	4 50	@	6 00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 25	@	6 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	2 50	@	3 60
FLOUR—Patents	3 50	@	3 60
Other Grades	2 85	@	3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75½	@	76¼
CORN—No. 2	....	@	61
OATS—No. 2	44¾	@	45
RYE—No. 2	....	@	62
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 50	@	8 50
Leaf Burley	4 50	@	12 50
HAY—Clear Timothy	12 00	@	15 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	15	@	20
BACON—Clear Rib	9½	@	9¼
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	22
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	....	@	15 25
LARD—Choice Steam	....	@	8⅝
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 75	@	7 00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 50	@	6 00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 25	@	4 00
FLOUR—Winter Patents	3 50	@	3 60
Spring Patents	3 35	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	69	@	70½
No. 2 Red	74	@	75
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	....	@	61¼
OATS—No. 2	41⅝	@	41⅝
PORK—Mess	14 15	@	14 20
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 75	@	6 15
HOGS—Fair to Choice	5 50	@	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72	@	73
CORN—No. 2	66	@	66¾
OATS—No. 2 White	43¼	@	44⅝
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	3 50	@	4 00
CORN—No. 2	....	@	72
OATS—No. 2	47	@	48
HAY—Choice	19 00	@	19 50
PORK—Standard Mess	....	@	15 25
BACON—Short Rib Sides	9⅝	@	[illegible]
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7⅞
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	76½	@	77¾
CORN—No. 2	65½	@	66¼
OATS—No. 2	41½	@	45½
BACON—Short Rib	9½	@	[illegible]
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7⅝

Sized Him Up.

"A man is known by his works," declared the irresponsible reformer, who was addressing a large and enthusiastic audience.

"Yours must be a gas works!" shouted a rude, uncultured person who occupied a back seat.—Baltimore American.

No Value.

Freddie—Can't you give me something for my head?

Doctor—Wouldn't take it as a gift.—Chicago Daily News.

Her Louie.

He—You will admit that man is the most sensible of all animals?

She—I'll admit that he thinks he is. It is for that reason it is so easy for a woman to make a fool of him.—Boston Times.

One Good Feature.

She—So you don't like these Wagner concerts?

He—Well, they have one redeeming feature. They're so loud you can't hear the man next to you whistling his accompaniment.—Philadelphia Times.

Some people are so two-faced that they deceive themselves.—Atchison Globe.

In driving storms the clouds hold the rains.—Philadelphia Record.

"WHAR DEW I CUM IN?"

(Being the Soliloquy of a Farmer on the Free Raw Sugar Question.)

Thar's a mighty lot er talkin' about farmers 'n thar rights,
'N the wonderful prosperity thet beet growin' invites.
Thar's er heap of foolish crowin' 'n the "beats" begin ter shout
'N holler fer the Tariff ter keep free raw sugar out!
But I notis thet the beet-producin' farms are very few,
An' the farmers through the country aint got much ef it ter dew.
The hull land aint a-raisin' beets, 'n aint goin' ter begin.
Beet growin's right fer sum, I guess—but, whar dew *I* cum in?

The farmer gits four dollars now fer every ton o' beets—
A hansum price, I must allow—but hidin' sum deceits.
Beet sugar manyfacterers admit es they hev found
Thet "granylated" costs 'em sumthin' like tew cents a pound.
In fact thet leaves a profit on which they'd greatly thrive—
And—if it kin be sold fer *three*, why should we pay 'em FIVE?
It seems ter me es thet's a game thet's mighty like a skin—
But—if thar's any benefit—waal—whar dew *I* cum in?

When Uncle Sam's in want o' cash we're glad ter help him out,
'N we'll stand all the taxes thet are needed, never doubt,
But when his pocket-book's well lined an' nary cent he lacks,
Et seems ter me his duty's ter repeal thet sugar tax.
Them fellers wot is interested sez it's to protect
The beet-producin' farmer thet the duty they collect,
But I guess thet explanation es a little bit too thin—
The sugar maker,—*he's* all right;—but—whar dew *we* cum in?

Take off raw sugar duty an' the price will quickly fall,
To everybody's benefit, fer sugar's used by all.
The poor will bless the Government thet placed it in thar reach—
('N millions of our citizens free sugar now beseech)
The dealer 'll be delighted—less expenditure fer him—
More demand 'n bigger profits—which at present are but slim.
An' the farmer 'll be as well paid as he ever yet hes ben—
But he'll buy his sugar cheaper—thet's whar he an' I'll cum in.

Now, whar's the sense er reason of the sugar tax to-day,
When our treasury's a-bulgin' an' we hev no debts ter pay?
The duty on raw sugar's Fifty million every year—
An' the people's got ter pay it—thet's a fact thet's very clear.
Fifty million! Great Jerusha! Ter protect beet magnates, too,
Why should they tax ALL the people—just ter help a scattered FEW?
And the FEW? Beet-sugar MAKERS! Don't it really seem a sin
Thus ter help an' fill thar [illegible]? Whar dew you an' I cum in?

The farmer growin' beets [illegible]
Free raw sugar wouldn't [illegible]
But mebbe, like myself—[illegible]
Ter preserve it—at a profit—[illegible]
The repealing of the duty, surely [illegible]
Thet'll make a mighty difference, neighbor, both ter [illegible]
Let the sugar manyfactrer make such profits as he kin—
Ter him it may seem right enuff—but whar dew I cum in?

An' I aint agoin' ter swaller all the argyments they shout
Thet the farmers need protection—an must bar raw sugar out.
Common sense is plainly showin' that the people in the land
Want raw sugar free in future—an' its freedom will demand.
'Tis a tax no longer needed—hateful to the public view,—
Taxing millions of our people to enrich a favored few.
They can't blind me any longer with the foolish yarns they spin,—
While they're busy makin' money—whar dew you and I cum in?

I'm agoin' ter keep on hustlin', talkin', pleadin' with my freuds,—
Aint no sense in lettin' others gain thar selfish privet ends.
I'm agoin' ter write termorrer to my Congressman 'nd say
Thet he oughter do his best ter kill that tax without delay!
Feller-farmers, do your utmost—whether you grow beets or not—
To repeal the tax on sugar—you can but improve your lot!
Cheaper sugar helps your pocket, greater blessings you can win—
When we've three-cent granylated—that's whar you an' I cum in!